

native smuggler! Even our Customs friends will be somewhat astonished and amused at this development of the Pige trial; and as for the mandarins, well—they will be unable to comprehend what is meant. As for this brilliant conception in regard to the action of the English Government, on behalf of the *rights of British subjects generally in China* (although the Foreign Customs failed to recognise this fact, peculiarly situated as they were), it will not be surprising to find that "Cathay" holds equally remarkable notions regarding the Hongkong Blockade and the action and constitution of the Chamber of Commerce here. It is not our intention to discuss this matter, because the paragraph below is too glaring to require refutation. The only excuse for calling attention to it is, that this sort of nonsense obtains a certain currency and possesses some weight at Home. From Canton, "Cathay" thus advises:—

"Again, try and get the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting Report for 1881—see *Hongkong Daily Press* of 13th March—and there note how they want the so-called 'blockade' (!) removed, that they may run opium into China almost duty free; and how anxious they are to put forward other plans—to piece goods, sugar, &c., &c.—so that your Society may be blinded to the real difficulty, i.e., getting their opium in against the wish of the Chinese Government."

It is well enough known here that the determination of the Canton revenue farmers to prevent *natives* from evading the Opium and Salt taxes, by collecting their import duties even before the goods leave British waters, is the sole cause of the interference with general trade known as the Blockade; but such things are not so well understood at Home. That the Chamber of Commerce should be credited with a consuming desire to "run Opium into China almost duty free," and put forward the plan about piece-goods, sugar, &c., as a blind to the Anti-Opium Society is excessively amusing, though it does not reflect much credit upon the mental powers or the impartiality of "Cathay."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHIEF Justice Lilly, Queensland, has declined the honor of Knighthood.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at 3 p.m. on the 17th, 18th in Amoy and Koolung.

We learn with pleasure that the Band of the 27th Inniskillings will play (weather permitting) in the Gardens on Friday afternoon next, at 5.30 p.m.

Col. C. G. Gordon, who has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at the Mauritius, was by the last papers, booked to leave for his appointment by the M. M. "Whitton," leaving Marseilles May 20.

On May 12, the Marquis of Normandy was reported seriously ill. According to a telegram dated Wellington May 9th, he had not been so well since his return to Government House, and he was to leave again for the country that day till the following Tuesday.

Sir Arthur Kennedy, according to a telegram published in the latest Brisbane papers to hand, has been promoted by the Queen to the highest grade in the order of St. Michael and St. George, in other words, has been created a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. This is one of the highest honours that a Colonial Governor can well have conferred upon him. There are only between 30 and 40 Knights of the Grand Cross of this order according to the latest return in Whitaker's Almanack. Among these are their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir George Bowen, Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Earl of Dufferin, the Marquis of Normandy, Sir Arthur Gordon, Lord Odo Russell, and other well-known men. The Grand Cross of the Colonial order is the highest degree of that order. The other two degrees are K.C.M.G., and the simple companionship. Sir Arthur Kennedy entered the Service in 1848, when he retired from the Army. His career and his ability are too well known to our readers to require anything to be said of them here. His many friends here will be glad to hear of his promotion. Sir Arthur was created a K.C.M.G. in 1871, and a C.B. in 1882. There seems to have been some confusion in the minds of some of the Australian papers as to the correctness of the telegram furnished them, which confusion was encouraged by the receipt, about the same time, of a telegram intimating the promotion of Sir M. C. Kennedy to C.B. There can, however, be little doubt that what we have stated above is the true state of affairs. By the same telegram that tells us of Sir Arthur's promotion we are informed that Messrs Bell and Palmer had received the orders of K.C.M.G.

The second clerk in the Magistracy, Li Hong Mi, has been appointed by the Assistant Interpreter and Translator in the Supreme Court. This change has been pending for some considerable time. The greatest inconvenience has been caused, both to the Supreme Court, and to the Magistracy for some months now, through the fact that Mr. Li Hong Mi was the only person who was qualified or available for translation from or to one dialect of Chinese, and was at the same time second clerk in the Magistracy, where his presence was constantly required. This great public inconvenience has been remedied by the appointment of Mr. Li Hong Mi to the position of Assistant Interpreter and Translator in the Supreme Court, and the appointment of Mr. Li Hong Mi to the position of second clerk in the Magistracy.

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torpreter himself, is now happily removed. It is said that Mr. Ng Kwai Shang, who has been in the Magistracy since 1873, and who, not long ago, received promotion to the Colonial Secretary's Office, as third clerk in that Department, may be Mr. Li Hong Mi's successor. We sincerely hope not. The position of second clerk in the Magistracy should, almost above every other subordinate office in the Colony, be held by an European. Mr. Ng Kwai Shang is one of the most deserving, clever and ambitious young Chinese in the Service, has a fairly creditable knowledge of English, and an experience and courteous manner and tact which would stand him in good stead in such a position as that of second clerk; but we strongly hold that an European should hold the position. Mr. Parker will be well entitled, very shortly, to a long furlough; and it would not be for the good of the Service, nor would it conduce to the proper conduct of public business, to have such an important department as the Magistracy entirely under Chinese and Portuguese. If the opinion of those who have acted here as Magistrates were taken, we have every confidence that the Government would be thoroughly impressed with this fact. We hope sensible appointment will be made. It is also stated that Mr. Maclean has been appointed.

Interpreter in Hindostanee to the Supreme Court. Mr. McBean has done so much in the way of interpreting in Hindostanee, Portuguese, and Japanese in the Supreme Court, especially in Summary Jurisdiction, without getting a penny for it, that we are glad to see at last some recognition given to him in this way.

The performance of "The Lass that loved a Sailor" with the second title of "H.M.S. Pinafore" was a remarkably welcome and pleasant surprise. The attempt was, it may be, an ambitious one, but the pluck that it manifested and the confidence of the public that they give an entertainment worth five times the nominal dormitory that is charged, left, coupled with the good purpose for which this special effort is being made, to all the reserved seats being taken beforehand, and to the house being crowded almost to a condition of unconformableness, "Pinafore" took rather a different shape from what we have ever seen it in. Some rubbishy stuff—a prelude we should fancy the originators and admirers would desire it to be called, was dragged in to open with. No purpose was served by it save to give Private Belmag an opportunity of displaying his talent for the broadest farce. Of the *Pinafore* proper we can scarcely speak too highly. Pte. Belmag as Sir Joseph Porter was really good. His realisation of the part was artistic and thoroughly in the vein of the whole piece. He acted with very much spirit and sang wonderfully well. Mrs. Macgeog as Little Buttercup was indubitably one of the best of the actress services were enlisted for the production of this difficult and correspondingly pleasing play. Josephine was taken up by Mrs. Campbell; and perhaps to her almost as much as any the success of the piece is due. Hebe was entrusted to the most skillful, pretty and efficient, though youthful hands of the little mite (Miss Win-drum), who realised the character and acted with an intelligence and sang with a sweetness that surprised everyone. The Sisters and the Cousins and the Aunts were fair to look upon, and active and taking in their parts. Ralph Backstave (Pte. Currie) was very fair in some parts and somewhat weak in others. The character was to the whole the most poorly sustained of any in the piece. Capt. Corcoran (Opl. Griffin) was a careful and correct rendering which showed the young gentleman undertaking it capable of great things with practice and tuition. Cpl. Cain as Dick Deadeye was thoroughly good; Sgt. Campbell as Boots was a little less good; and Sgt. Campbell as Boots was a little less good.

Our readers will remember a most extraordinary story we gave in these columns on the receipt of the last advices from Australia as to the "lost, missing stolen or strayed" steamer from the Clyde, the *Ferret* originally and the *India* latterly, with a good deal of abuse between. By the files to hand yesterday we learn further of the "extraordinary story" as it has well been called, "of fraud and rascality, a sort of combination of piracy, forgery, bribery, and wholesale swindling that is almost incredible for its audacity of conception and the wonderful success that attended its authors for a time, and, indeed, went far to be complete." The first part of the story we have already given as to the real perpetration of the fraud, and the latter part we have also mentioned as to the capture of the vessel. We now read that after leaving home, nominally bound for Marseilles, the *Ferret* passed Gibraltar, where she reported herself, but at night she doubled back with an altered rig and various disguises and with her lights, stopped. A boat or two with other gear was lowered, and the steamer's name on them, to the belief that she had been lost. It is said

that her loss was reported from Gibraltar, and it is also asserted—but we very much doubt the truth of it—that insurance was paid to her owners, the Highland Railway Co. of Inverness. She is next heard of disguised and under another name at Cape Verde, where supplies of fresh food, &c., were obtained and paid for in worthless bills on London. The next operation was the large one of shipping a cargo of coffee at Brazil, consigned to Marseilles, and then taking it to Capetown and actually selling it there for £15,000. She then appears to have cleared from Capetown bound for Guam, but turned up at Melbourne, where she was seized, and the gigantic frauds discovered by the astuteness and vigilance of the Melbourne police and Customs officials. A telegram dated Melbourne, May 6, states that the Commissioner of Customs had received a telegram from the Board of Trade advising the detention of the *Ferret* under the 52nd section of the Merchant Shipping Act. On the 7th May, James Henderson, the pretended owner of the steamer, was brought up and remanded for a week. Bail was refused. On the 9th, Wright, captain of the steamer *Ferret*, and Wallace, the purser, were brought before the City Court and remanded until the same date on which it had been ordered that Henderson would also be again brought up. Again on the 14th, Henderson, Wright and Wallace were brought up at the City Court, charged with forging the ship's register. No evidence was produced, and they were all formally remanded until the following Friday. Our latest advices are not late enough to give us the result of the trial. The case, however, it may be safely said, even now promises to rank as one of the most extraordinary that has been put on record for many years.

The following passengers were booked for Shanghai and Hongkong when the mail left which we received yesterday:—
Per P. & O. steamer *Deccan*, from Southampton, May 25, Mr. John B. Delyon for Hongkong; Mrs. Brundell for Shanghai.
Per M. M. steamer *Scythian*, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. and Mr. A. C. Reid for Hongkong.
Per M. M. steamer *Djennah*, Major A. S. Murray for Hongkong.

SAYS THE AMOY GAZETTE, (JUNE 15).—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Hongkong Government Gazette, consisting almost entirely of a long speech made by His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council on the 3rd instant, relating to the Census Returns and the Progress of the Colony. The document has already been published and not unfairly criticised in the Hongkong papers.

A QUEENSLAND correspondent sends the *Strait Times* the following:—
Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Queensland, during a late tour through the Northern ports, gave serious offence to the European miners by engaging the Chinese. He said he governed 40,000 of them for five years in Hongkong without legislative assistance, and he had no trouble in doing so. In his estimation they could do all that Europeans could do. He said he had no objection to them having a plurality of wives they never became drunk. He never saw one under the influence of opium and they did not get drunk. He was very anxious that they should settle in Queensland. Sir Arthur should know better.

Two Imperial edicts, says the *Japan Mail*, lately issued in China and Japan afford some food for conjecture to persons who attach importance to coincidences. The first appeared in Peking early in the present month. It ordered that all military men of standing should hold themselves in readiness to be called on. The second was communicated a short time ago to the Emperor of Japan by H. E. Iwakura in the Emperor's name, directing that as many of the young nobles as possible should take service in the army or navy.

ALMOST everyone in the United States of America is, says the *Englishman*, at present engaged in the framing of new and original expedients for the suppression of intemperance. Nor is it only in the Union that vigorous measures are being taken. This month a new liquor law came into force at Toronto by which all liquor vendicited in unlicensed premises must be publicly destroyed, and as a beginning ten gallons of beer were emptied into the sewers in the presence of a large company. The pain of originality, however, for the intemperance laws of the United States are not to be outdone by those of the State of Indiana. Its Legislature is busy with a bill by which every person who desires to drink anything stronger than tea or coffee must take out a yearly license costing two pounds sterling. The license fees are to go to maintain insane asylums, and the license is to be forfeited on the first conviction for drunkenness. The idea of licensing the drinker instead of relying solely upon controlling the licensed vendor of drink is novel, and if the bill passes it will be interesting to watch its operation.

(London & China Express, May 20).—By recent advices from Bangkok rumours reached us to the effect that the question of reopening the liquor traffic in Siam under Consular protection was being considered at the United States Consulate. Since that date we have been reliably informed that it is highly improbable that any certificates of the character mentioned will be reissued, notwithstanding the demands of the "Liquor Ring" in Siam, as the Government of the United States cordially endorsed the action of the late Consul in prohibiting the sale of liquor by the servants of American citizens; and, moreover, that the King of Siam received a private letter from General Grant some months ago, in which the most positive assurance was conveyed that the policy of prohibition would not be reversed. At the half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company, to be held on the 2nd prox., the report for the half-year ended the 31st March last will be presented, and an interesting dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be recommended. In an assault case tried last week at Newcastle two Chinamen were among the witnesses. A policeman was sent to purchase two china saucers, and on his return one of them was placed in the hands of a Chinese witness, who, knowing down, attempted to swallow the edge of the bowl. The man was committed to prison, notwithstanding the fact that he had been found guilty of the offence.

I should advise your Society to get the full reports of the trial of Regina and Page at Canton, from the 16th to 25th of February, 1881, and the comments of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* and the *China Mail* on the subject, and there see how every point was overruled against the Chinese Government in their attempt to prevent the noxious drug coming here, and every effort made to bring Page in a criminal. Let some member of the Society get a member of Parliament to ask for information. Again try to get the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting Report for 1881—see *Hong Kong Daily Press* of 13th March—and there note how they want the so-called "blockade" (!) removed, that they may run opium into China almost duty free; and how anxious they are to put forward other plans—to piece goods, sugar, &c., &c.—so that your Society may be blinded to the real difficulty, i.e., getting their opium in against the wish of the Chinese Government.

Lastly, see how the late crown prosecutor, during the trial, in a future appeal, wants the return of the Page trial to be accepted as fact.

Yours truly,
CATHAY.

Law Notice.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
(Before His Honor the Acting Chief Justice, F. Snowden, Esq.)
Wednesday, June 22.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—Thursday, 23rd June, 10 a.m.—Suit No. 8, Remedies v. Hip Tye.—Hearing.

IN PROBATE.—11 a.m.—In the goods of Un Hong Leong, deceased.—*Petition* by His Honor the Acting Chief Justice, F. Snowden, Esq., for Letters of Administration.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of Shauki Fazzal, clerk.—*Petition* to be adjudicated Bankrupt.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. E. Waddell, Esq., Police Magistrate.)
Wednesday, June 22.

IMPUDENT LARCENY SMARTLY PUNISHED.
Li Chai Yon, 15, a coolie, was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment in solitary confinement, and to six hours' imprisonment in the stocks for stealing one can of medicine, value about 80 cents, on the 21st. This was a case of snatching herbs from the shop of a medicine seller in Bonham Street.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.
Ng Ahn, 26, a rickshaw coolie, for disorderly conduct on the 21st, was fined \$10, in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The case was a peculiar and interesting one. It will be quite well understood from the following summary of the evidence.

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SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honor the Acting Chief Justice, F. Snowden, Esq.)
Wednesday, June 22.

The prisoners were sentenced to-day as follows:—
Ho Ahn, assaulting and wounding and occasioning bodily harm; and three charges of previous summary conviction.

The Judge said the prisoner was a very bad fellow. He had been convicted on previous occasions. The sentence of the Court would be imprisonment for one year with hard labour.

Leung Akin Tsun, two charges of maliciously wounding.

The Judge said he made a recommendation of mercy. There was nothing against his character, so far as the Judge knew. The case had apparently arisen out of jealousy, but this was no excuse. He would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and at the expiration of that to another two months on the second count.

Tang Ah-chung, larceny by a servant. The Judge said he was afraid the prisoner must be a very bad fellow. He would be sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last months in solitary confinement.

Chan Afuk, charged with stealing some iron, was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

Cheung Wa Shing, for aiding and abetting the commission of a felony.

The Judge said the circumstances under which the offence was committed were worse than the offence itself, as the prisoner had represented himself to be a police constable. He had information which showed that prisoner had been a bad fellow for years. The sentence would be nine months with hard labour.

China.
AMOI.
(Gazette.)
We learn that a brother of the celebrated General Fung of Swatow fame is on his way from Foochow to fill the appointment of Acting Tao-tai at Chang Chow.

We learn that a new Haifong (Magistrate) has been appointed to relieve the present one at this port, and that he is expected to arrive very shortly to take up the post.

SHANGHAI.
(News.)
We hear that Mr. Kleinwächter, Commissioner of Imperial Maritime Customs at Chinkiang, is to exchange posts with Mr. Worsley, Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo.

(Courier.)
Dr. Focke, Consul-General for Germany, has returned to Shanghai, by the *Tokio Maru*.

We notice the arrival by the *Huonien* from Foochow, of Dr. Christensen, the Vice-Consul to this port, for Sweden and Norway.

P. S. Gomez Rodriguez, the new Spanish Minister to Peking, remains in Shanghai for five or six weeks, awaiting the arrival of two Secretaries. He will then go north, returning to Shanghai on October next, when he will proceed to Annam and Siam, to which Courts he is also accredited.

TELETYPE. 12th June.
The country between this and the border of Shantung, a distance of about 500 li, is now in a state of great distress from dry winds and lack of rain. The wheat, now ripe, will scarcely return half a yield. The millet, large and small, is two or three inches above the ground and being hoed, but unless rain comes soon, it is feared it cannot grow much.

Yesterday we had a fine rain here which, if extensive, will do an immense amount of good. It came down gently for hours, and was drunk up by the thirsty soil as fast as it fell.

There is a great deal of small-pox among the Chinese, which proves fatal in the large majority of cases. Among adults there is considerable loss of life.

A second wire is being put up on the telegraph poles, which is a part of the Shanghai line, to be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

The runways in the country are doing away, and the usual quick travels. Some dozen or more new camps—each for 500 troops—were established along the line of the canal, between this and Tsi-chow, and along the coast.

The case was sent back by the Attorney General to be disposed of summarily, owing to the uncertainty of the ship in harbour, and the difficulty in the way of asking the prisoner to give evidence as to what he had done.

A Constable gave evidence as to the property stolen having been found in the prisoner's room in the Sailors' Home.

The Chinese gave evidence that the prisoner had been shipped as Chief Mate on board his ship, and that he was discharged here. He identified the watch.

The prisoner was on the 20th committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions. The case was sent back by the Attorney General to be disposed of summarily, owing to the uncertainty of the ship in harbour, and the difficulty in the way of asking the prisoner to give evidence as to what he had done.

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for Albany, temporary steaming gear being rigged by means of some spare spars. The accident occurred in 40° north latitude and 120° east longitude. The disabled rudder will be examined to-day, and the necessary repairs effected. The steamer was last seen by the *Buchardo* on the evening of the 11th instant; but the whole of the vessel was to rendezvous ten miles south of Cape Owyah on the 19th instant.

May 17.—The rudder of H.M.S. *Buchardo* is quite disabled, and it will take several days to complete repairs.

May 10.—If the detention of H.M.S. *Buchardo* should be extended, it is probable that the royal princes will proceed to Adelaide for the mail steamer.

Wellington, May 20. The Detached Squadron with the Royal Princes has been sighted from Cape Owyah.

Three vessels of the detached squadron have arrived in Hobson's Bay, and the fourth has been sent back to accompany the *Buchardo*.

Commercial.
MESSRS DRAGON & Co.'s Canton Market Report, dated 21st June, says:—
Our last report was dated 7th instant.

Congous.—The settlements given below were all made in the early part of the fortnight under review, and there is no notice to note in prices.

Moderate contracts are reported at Macao. *Scattered Teas*.—A much quieter tone has prevailed throughout the past two weeks; the larger portion of the transactions have consisted of contract tea to fair grades of different years, but no former prices. Medium tea have been neglected, but fine parcels, which are scarce and have been in some little demand, command fair prices. *Peacocks* have maintained a firm attitude throughout, and though it seems evident that buyers have been taken in former prices, Medium tea have been neglected, but fine parcels, which are scarce and have been in some little demand, command fair prices. *Peacocks* have maintained a firm attitude throughout, and though it seems evident that buyers have been taken in former prices, Medium tea have been neglected, but fine parcels, which are scarce and have been in some little demand, command fair prices.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* which Chinese Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The description is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (those references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1881, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a fifty pages, bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

The Review contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which would be a great loss to our readers."

It is much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of classical scholarship in Chinese is usually cultivated, and who are, moreover, represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on the *Legation of the King*, by the Rev. E. J. Elliot, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freedom of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-Statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of such books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINA MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and credit footing.

The projector, having had estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, could determine themselves satisfied in guaranteeing to an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressing and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

FREDERICK ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Paper, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers and other papers are regularly sent for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a "STRANGER'S HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY," applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pender's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lauderdale Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road-East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

T. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Department lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Dai-coll, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED-TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Palanquin Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. 1 Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-ham).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.50 Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-ham).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents. Half day, ... 35 cents. Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$2.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00

4th Class Cargo Boat of 150 piculs, per Day, ... 1.00

4th Class Cargo Boat of 150 piculs, per Load, ... 0.50

Sampan.

or Pullaway Boat, per Day, ... \$1.00 One Hour, ... 50 cts. Half an Hour, ... 30 cts. After 6 p.m., 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FREIGHT COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 85 cents. Half Day, ... 40 cts. Three Hours, ... 12 cts. One Hour, ... 5 cts. Half Hour, ... 3 cts.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Posters, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as Receipts, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet, containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Office is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, &c. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrad, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—Letters, 10. Registration, None. Newspapers, 25. Books & Patterns, 50.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, 30. Registration, None. Newspapers, 50. Books & Patterns, 5.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery. There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao in either direction, any other two (through Hongkong, Canton, or Macao) Japan (via Hongkong, Canton, or Macao) China (via Hongkong, Canton, or Macao) Philippines (via Hongkong, Canton, or Macao)

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in Hongkong, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates Registration being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or secured, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive Substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c.; Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, the contents of which are not described in the system of Registration will secure the sender any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Eastern or dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No correspondence can be paid for more than the value of the contents as per invoice, watches, handkerchiefs, and other articles, which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

MONEY ORDER REGULATIONS.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to agents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cash, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letters, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send such applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same individual. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2, ... 18 cts. " £2 to £5, ... 36 " " £5 to £10, ... 54 " " £10 to £20, ... 72 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders. Up to \$25 or £25, ... 25 cts. " \$25 or £25, ... 50 cts. " \$50 or £50, ... 75 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Chinese name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order is crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.